

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather.

Washington, June 8.—Forecast: South Carolina:—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Elgin, Ill., Butter firm 26 3-4. Must be the home of ice boxes.

If this quarreling keeps up the militia will lose its relish for war.

Market report from Chicago—Cattle steady; Hogs active; Chickens fringed.

When the weather report says "cotton seed oil firmer," that refers to the price of course.

Let us have some kind of baseball this summer. Politics is tiresome and we need some diversion.

Is Huerta trying to frame up another row at a time when he thinks Carranza is grouchy with Uncle Sam.

There are some other men running for office who are really greater jokes than Cansler of Tirzah.

As a matter of record, has Huerta butchered any body but Mexicans? And what of Carranza and Villa?

Georgia has a candidate for governor named J. R. Anderson, familiar sound. But the middle name is Randolph.

When you go away for the summer, let the Daily Intelligencer follow you. It will be a panacea for mosquitos and other ills.

War clouds are threatening, but they may not even thunder if they follow the example of the weather clouds recently.

Eight weeks without a good, soaking rain, and we have no pull with the irrigation department at Washington.

By this time next year Anderson and Clemson should be a great deal nearer to each other in every way, mostly railway.

Schumann-Hoink was always regarded as one great artist whose domestic sea was as tranquil as the depth of her glorious voice.

Candidates wishing to get their cards before the people can reach nearly twice as many through the Intelligencer at the same price.

A Columbia correspondent refers to "J. B. Adger Mulally" of Charleston. Some folks are either densely ignorant or densely perverse.

If suffragettes in England ever had any chance whatever to get the halo they should lose out now on account of their violence in churches.

Those people in Spain do not seem to be greatly impressed with Teddy's claims of what he did at San Juan. Probably they know all about it.

Do you know Harry D. Calhoun of Barwell? Dandy good fellow. We would like to see some college have its name changed for his—say Winthrop, for instance.

No whitewash brush for Emory Speer. But no paint is really black enough to paint his conduct toward white men in this state when persecuted in the black radical days.

CLEMSON COLLEGE

We present in this issue a number of interesting articles with reference to Clemson College, present and past. We also present to our readers an art section showing some of the views of that beautiful place and some portraits of persons in whom we are interested. Dr. Riggs, the youthful president, has had a wonderful administration. Clemson has always had more or less friction until he took hold, and if there has been a far since it has never reached the ears of the public. Under his progressive, as well as wise and safe administration, the college has been able to secure funds for a \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. building to be reared at once near the home of the renowned John C. Calhoun. And on the opposite side of the campus is to be the greatest athletic field and stadium in the south. This field will be large enough for four games of baseball to be played at one time without interfering with each other. The idea of having such an immense field is to give every boy an opportunity to take part in the athletics, not merely as a bench warmer of cheer leader, but as an active contestant.

And the beauty of the proposition is that art and utilitarianism go together. For the present large athletic field will not be neglected, but will be transformed into a beautiful formal garden, with fountains and lovely flowers.

In this way Clemson has progressed wonderfully in the last few years. At first the campus was indeed a raw spectacle, but now it is being rounded out into beautiful condition and the youth who attend here may get an idea of the beautiful and the orderly as well as the simply rugged and big.

Prof. Doggett, whose portrait appears in this issue, is a great friend of Anderson and of the Y. M. C. A. of this city. He has given a great deal of assistance in getting the textile night school on its feet.

The young men whose portraits appear in this issue are members of the graduating class. On the first page from left to right, H. L. Smith of this city and Joe Douthitt of Sandy Springs. The other graduates are from adjoining counties.

The Intelligencer is indebted for many courtesies to the registrar, Mr. Jas. C. Littlejohn, to Prof. Doggett and Mr. S. S. Rittenberg, the publicist of the agricultural department.

SPRUCE UP THE CITY

The Intelligencer has consistently worked for everything that worked for the betterment of the condition of the city. We have a vision of an Anderson that in ten years will be the most substantial city in the State. We feel sure that we will not be disappointed. With his hope impelling us, this paper has advocated such progressive steps as granting concessions to the Bell Telephone Company to get the building of a handsome new home here; and to the Southern Public Utilities Company to get a good contract for lights and water while the city may save its potential investing margin to pave the streets.

In view of our support of these things we trust that we may not be considered impatient when we call attention to the deplorable condition of the streets as left by the Bell people; and to our disappointment with one phase of the White Way.

Along with nearly all other people of the city, we are pleased with the White Way. In fact are proud of it. But we must say that the purpose in putting in the white way was to get rid of the unsightly old cypress poles. Other cities that have white ways have been given cast iron poles and we must have them.

And the Bell people were given the right to put their wires under the ground in order to permit the removal of old poles. Therefore, as these were steps towards beautifying the city, we call upon the Southern Public Utilities company to help the city in that respect and to do something to get rid of these poles. And we call upon the Bell Telephone Company to comply with its contract and to put the streets in at least as good order as they were found at first; otherwise we shall appeal to the railroad commission to deny the company the right to make any changes in the rates here until the streets of the city are respected.

And we insist that this be done at once as the city will be filled with visitors next week, men from many cities, representing the progressive thought of the State.

The Frazer school is planning for a splendid session this coming year. The upcountry of South Carolina should be the seat of numerous high grade preparatory schools.

Now and then we hear somebody inquiring what has become of Vaughn, the man who was convicted some two years ago for horrible crimes. He is in prison framing up some way to trade the girl's reputation and get off himself.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE

Leading educators from other parts of the United States are awaiting with much interest and experiment which is being carried on in South Carolina. At least one of them has made a special trip to this section to see the workings of this experiment and others, while in South Carolina have taken occasion to investigate it. The experiment is that of teaching agriculture in the public schools of South Carolina by writing lessons on the ground in growing crops.

There are one hundred and forty-three schools in thirty-eight South Carolina counties now interested in the agricultural demonstration work being conducted by Clemson college. It is expected that before very long there will be demonstration schools in the few remaining counties that lack them now. In fact the organization will be complete practically when there are five demonstration schools in each county.

It is the first time that an effort has been made to institute practical farm instruction in the entire school system of a state and the work of these schools is finding favor in all regions. Expressions of approval received from educators without the State, from trustees and parents in the rural districts affected and from the children themselves indicate that the work is fitting into a hole that needed filling before.

Under the present arrangement the work requires no expenditure of money on the part of the schools, since the extension division of Clemson college pays expenses. Each school operates a three acre farm, the children actually preparing, fertilizing, cultivating and harvesting, under the direction of their teachers and of the county demonstration agent. The latter is required to visit all demonstration schools in the county as frequently as it is practicable. He is required to indoctrinate the teachers with the principles of scientific agriculture and to lend assistance in every way possible.

Beginning last fall the wheels of agricultural education in the state's public schools have been bearing thousands of children through a course in field crops. In the fall leguminous crops were sown as winter cover crops, since soil building by the use of cover crops is one of the outstanding principles of the farm demonstration work in South Carolina. These cover crops were turned under this spring and the land is being planted in cotton and corn. Preparatory to planting, the children were instructed in the use of fertilizers.

A thorough crop rotating system has been prepared by W. W. Long, state agent of demonstration and superintendent of the extension division of Clemson college who has charge of the work. Each school is required to follow his three year rotation.

After this year the work will be expanded. It is planned to be put into the course some simple instruction in the elements of animal industry, enough to teach the children to distinguish types of animals, to understand something of feeding and the simpler principles of breeding, with some work in dairying also. The field crop work will of course be carried on next year in addition to the live stock work.

It is planned the third year to begin instructions in plant diseases and insect pests; teaching the children the methods of eradicating or controlling the more common insect and fungus troubles which annoy the farmer. Thus there will by that time be a three year course in the elements of practical farming.

This demonstration work is considered by Mr. Long to be one of the most important projects in all the extension work of South Carolina and he is giving it special attention and endeavoring to adjust the details of the system in order to make it more practical. Throughout the work of the demonstration forces have had the good will and cooperation of the Hon. J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, and the following letter received by Mr. Long indicates the state superintendent's opinion of and attitude toward the work:

CLARIDGE W. NORRYCE

The writer feels a keen personal loss in the death of Claridge W. Norryce, the city editor of the Anderson Daily Mail, who after weeks of illness dropped asleep early Monday morning. How inscrutable are the decrees of providence. Apparently of splendid physique, bright and cheerful in his disposition, a man to make friends and to hold them, his life seemed just opening into promise and usefulness when the finger of dissolution marked him.

Through months of weary suffering he was patient, considerate of all around him, gentle and tender, and his passing, while inevitable and for that reason the more easily to be borne by those who loved him, is a sad moment in the history of Anderson.

If the writer may be permitted one personal word. That of all newspaper men that he has known and

PLACING RAILROADS UNDER ONE INSTEAD OF MANY

United States Supreme Court In a Decision Yesterday Indicates That the Interstate Commerce Commission Should Be the Arbitrator of Rate Disputes

Washington, D. C., June 8.—A long step towards placing railroad under one master instead of many, was taken up today by the United States supreme court in upholding the power of the Interstate Commerce commission to strike down the state rates that discriminate against interstate commerce. In substance, the court said that the Minnesota and other recent State rates cases in which the railroads lost might have been decided otherwise had the roads gone to the commission for relief instead of the courts.

The decision was announced by Justice Hughes, Justices Pitney and Lurton dissenting. The case arose out of the complaint by the Shreveport (Louisiana) merchants that the Texas railroad commission had shut them out of all Texas business by compelling the railroads to reduce Texas State rates far below what the interstate commerce commission allowed the railroads running from Shreveport to Texas cities to charge.

The court first decided that congress had power to control interstate charges over an interstate carrier to the extent necessary to prevent injurious discrimination against interstate traffic, and then held that congress had conferred this power upon the interstate commerce commission.

"The fact that carriers are instruments of interstate commerce, as well as interstate commerce," said Justice Hughes, "does not derogate from the complete and paramount authority of congress over the latter, or preclude the Federal power from being exerted to prevent the interstate operations of such carriers from being made a means of injury which has been confided to Federal care."

"Wherever the interstate and intra-state transactions of carriers are so

alongside of whom he has worked, he has met none who was a sweeter spirit, a more kindly gentleman, a more lovable character, than Mr. Norryce. His sainted mother was generally declared to have been one of the sweetest women that Anderson has ever known, and this young man inherited her lovely disposition in so many ways.

He came naturally by his newspaper talent from his gifted father, and he had already showed his class, had won his spurs and was just beginning a career of strength and usefulness when the dread disease manifested itself as a cleft of lightning from a clear sky.

The people of Anderson knew and loved him, and they will miss his cheery greeting, his companionable ways, his happy nature and sunny life.

A VISIT TO GAFFNEY.

I've been to Gaffney to see Jack and let the home folks tell it, I've been as near heaven as I am likely to be soon. They say any place Jack calls home is a haven of rest to me. That a desert or a swamp is full of sunshine and glory if Jack finds a stopping place there. Wherever Jack hangs his cap a halo comes bigger than any aurora borealis you have ever seen in the northern heavens. All this is not true, but I can say this much wherever Jack is, there you will find the core of my heart.

Jack is two-thirds of the world to me, and the best of me is in that part of the world and I can't hardly live on the little that is left to me. Of course there is not a bit of use my telling all and I wouldn't mention it at all, but Mr. DeCamp can't believe it and I asked him to come to Anderson and see for himself what Jack is to me. But I didn't mean to say much about the sweet boy, but Tuesday morning when I told him goodbye I just felt like I couldn't stand it. After I had left his boarding place I looked back and happened to gaze right into Jack's bedroom. Through the open window I could see his bed and the very pillow where his head had lain but a few minutes before, for he had gone to work but a little while. In this bedroom I saw Jack's new home, the place where he lives, a place that is home to place he can stay, but I can not. A place he must stay, for he has work there and he must keep it, and I want him to keep it. I told him I wanted him to stay there. Yes I told him I wanted him to stay in Gaffney and then do you know, I felt as if my heart would break, giving my consent for Jack to live outside the city limits of Anderson was like signing my death sentence, but do you know we can do a whole lot of things we never dreamed we had strength to do—do them and live on. I thought my heart would break Tuesday when I left him. After I had gone down the street a piece and

Judge Emory Speer Gets No Whitewash Brush

Washington June 8.—Members of the House judiciary sub-committee in charge of the impeachment proceedings against Emory Speer, of Macon, Ga., United States district judge for Southern district of Georgia, stated today that no middle course was open to the committee and that it would recommend either that Judge Speer be impeached or that the proceedings be dismissed.

related that the government of the one involves the control of the other it was Congress and not the State that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule, for otherwise Congress would be denied the exercise of its constitutional authority and the State, not the nation, would be supreme within the national field.

In removing discriminations against interstate commerce, the court held congress was not bound to reduce the interstate rates below what it may deem to be proper standard to the carrier and to the public. "Otherwise," said the opinion, "it could prevent the injury to interstate commerce only by the sacrifice of its judgment as to interstate rates."

Justice Hughes who wrote the court's decision in the rate cases, of a year ago, pointed out that the present case did not conflict with those cases. He said that in the absence of a finding by the commission of unjust discriminations, intra-state rates undoubtedly were left to be fixed by the carrier and subject to the authority of the States.

"We are not unmindful of the gravity of the question that is presented when State and Federal views conflict," the opinion concluded. "But it was recognized at the beginning of the nation could not prosper if interstate and foreign trade were governed by many masters, and where the interests of freedom of interstate commerce are involved, the judgment of congress and of the agencies it lawfully establishes must control."

Members of the interstate commerce commission regarded this case as one of the most important in which the body had ever been involved.

Its decision was written by Secretary Lane before he left the commission to be a member of President Wilson's cabinet.

Ah! when a man wants to be his brother's keeper, you can size him up as being too heavy to weigh on a scale made by man, therefore the half can never be told, and some day Jack's boss will find an old mother waiting on the inside the gate to give him a welcome to the home not made with hands eternal in the heavens. But Jack's blessing continues, his boarding place is tip top. So homelike, and dear Mrs. Surratt is a mother to him, and makes him feel that her home is really his, and she, too, feels a great interest in him.

Yes, I love Gaffney. Of course I love Gaffney. They are nice to Jack and that is enough for me and Gaffney is a real big place, too. I suspect it is the biggest place in South Carolina, a good old man told me that you can't get whiskey in Gaffney for love nor money. So if that isn't enough to make it big, grand and glorious I don't know what is. Yes, if I could "sell out," I would make a bee line for Gaffney and I advise all the men folks who like booze, the sooner you can get to Gaffney the better for you. Don't stop at a Keely cure, but go where folks are too good to sell the vile stuff. Yes, Gaffney don't need suffragettes there. The men folks are plenty able to manage their own affairs, manage them in a way that brings peace and happiness and builds a town on a firm foundation, and I want Jack to stay there and let Mr. DeCamp boss him. I know it will be the making of Jack and I'll go to see him every time I can.

Chance for Grannie. A little English boy wrote to his grandmother for his boarding school, in time for her birthday. The letter ran thus: "Dear Grannie: I want to send you a birthday present, but I haven't any money. So if you will lend me the money you always give me for Christmas now, I'll buy you something nice with it. I'm thinking of a pair of pistols a boy here will sell cheap or a gramophone that another boy has. I could use them until I come home."

Caustic Papa. "He looks like a fool!" "But, papa, he asked me to marry him." "He has? Well, don't ever tell me I can't size up people."—Houston Post.

Advertisement for B.D. Brandt Co. featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: "Special trousers for the links or the street to contrast with your coat. Good ones, \$3.50 to \$5, that will give your legs the right standing in the world. Striped cassimeres at \$5 that will give double life to your coat. Order by Parcels Post. We prepay all charges. B.D. Brandt Co. The Store with a Conscience."

Advertisement for D. Geisberg Annual June Underwear Sale. Text: "Annual June Underwear ... Sale... :: Specials Week :: Children's Pants at 10c, 15c, 25c, 24c, 48c. Children's Princess Slips at 25c, 48c. D. GEISBERG Agents Gossard Corsets."

Advertisement for Chero-Cola. Text: "COOLING — REFRESHING — STIMULATING Chero-Cola THERE'S NONE SO GOOD A delightful flavor all its own. In iced bottles 5c. LOOK FOR THE Chero-Cola LABEL Sold by CHERO-COLA BOTTLING CO. Anderson S. C."

Advertisement for English Agriculture. Text: "English Agriculture. As Somersetshire is devoted chiefly to dairying, cattle raising and sheep-herding the Somerset horned sheep, the Devon long wools, and the hardy Exmoor breed are there found in perfection, as well as herds of nonpedigreed shorthorns for the production of the famous Cheddar cheese. Agriculture is extensively carried on in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire also, but one does not there find the variety of Somerset.—London Mail."